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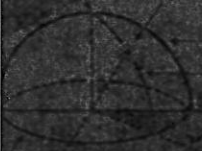
Merriam-  
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Dictionary



Eleventh Edition

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cial inquest **b**: an action to be decided by such an inquest, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury **2 a**: the former periodical sessions of the superior courts in English counties for trial of civil and criminal cases — usu. used in pl. **b**: the time or place of holding such a court, the court itself, or a session of it — usu. used in pl.

**assn** *abbr* association  
**assoc** *abbr* associate; associated; association  
**as-so-ci-ate** \ə-ˈsō-shē-āt, -sē- vɔ- ˈat-əd; -at-ɪŋ [ME *associat* associated, fr. L *associatus*, pp. of *associare* to unite, fr. *ad-* + *sociare* to join, fr. *socius* companion — more at *SOCIAL* **1** (14c) **1**: to join as a partner, friend, or companion **2 obs**: to keep company with **ATTEND** **3**: to join or connect together **COMBINE** **4**: to bring together or into relationship in any of various intangible ways (as in memory or imagination) **~ vt** **1**: to come or be together as partners, friends, or companions **2**: to combine or join with other parts **UNITE** *syn* see *JOIN*  
**as-so-ci-ate** \ə-ˈsō-shē-āt, -sē- ˈāt, -shōʹ *adj* (14c) **1**: closely connected (as in function or office) with another **2**: closely related esp. in the mind **3**: having secondary or subordinate status (*~ membership in a society*)  
**as-so-ci-ate** *v same as* <sup>1</sup> (1533) **1**: one associated with another: as **a**: PARTNER, COLLEAGUE **b**: COMPANION, COMRADE **2 a**: an entry-level member (as of a learned society, professional organization, or profession) **b**: EMPLOYEE, WORKER **3 often cap**: a degree conferred esp. by a junior college (*~ in arts*) — **as-so-ci-ate-ship** \-ˈtʃɪp/ *n*  
**associate professor** *n* (1819): a member of a college or university faculty who ranks above an assistant professor and below a professor — **associate professorship** *n*  
**as-so-ci-a-tion** \ə-ˈsō-sē-ā-shən, -shē- / *n* (1535) **1 a**: the act of associating **b**: the state of being associated; COMBINATION, RELATIONSHIP **2**: an organization of persons having a common interest **SOCIETY** **3**: something linked in memory or imagination with a thing or person **4**: the process of forming mental connections or bonds between sensations, ideas, or memories **5**: the aggregation of chemical species to form (as with hydrogen bonds) loosely bound complexes **6**: a major unit in ecological community organization characterized by essential uniformity and usu. by two or more dominant species — **as-so-ci-a-tion-al** \-sh(ə)-n(ə)-l/ *adj*  
**association area** *n* (ca. 1909): an area of the cerebral cortex that functions in linking and coordinating the sensory and motor areas  
**association football** *n* (1873): SOCCER  
**as-so-ci-a-tion-ism** \ə-ˈsō-sē-ā-shə-ni-zəm, -sō-shē- / *n* (1875): a reductionist school of psychology that holds that the content of consciousness can be explained by the association and reassociation of irreducible sensory and perceptual elements — **as-so-ci-a-tion-ist** \-ā-sh(ə)-nist/ *n* — **as-so-ci-a-tion-is-tic** \-ā-shə-nis-tik/ *adj*  
**as-so-ci-a-tive** \ə-ˈsō-shē-ā-tiv, -sē-, -shə-tiv/ *adj* (1804) **1**: of or relating to association esp. of ideas or images **2**: dependent on or acquired by association or learning **3**: of, having, or being the property of combining to the same mathematical result regardless of the grouping of an expression's elements given that the order of those elements is preserved (addition is *~* since  $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ ) — **as-so-ci-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **as-so-ci-a-tive-ity** \-sō-shē-ā-tiv-ə-tē-, -shə-tiv- / *n*  
**associative learning** *n* (1957): a learning process in which discrete ideas and percepts become linked to one another  
**associative neuron** *n* (1935): INTERNEURON  
**as-sol** \ə-ˈsɔɪ(-ə)- / *w* [ME, fr. AF *assolē*, pp. of *assoudre* to absolve, fr. L *absolvere*] (13c) **1 archaic**: ABSOLVE, PARDON **2 archaic**: ACQUIT, CLEAR **3 archaic**: EXPLATE — **as-sol-ment** \-mənt/ *n*, *archaic*  
**as-so-nance** \ə-ˈsɔ-nəns(ə)- / *n* [F, fr. L *assonare* to answer with the same sound, fr. *ad-* + *sonare* to sound, fr. *sonus* sound — more at *SOUND*] (1727) **1**: resemblance of sound in words or syllables **2 a**: relatively close juxtaposition of similar sounds esp. of vowels **b**: repetition of vowels without repetition of consonants (as in *stony* and *holly*) used as an alternative to rhyme in verse — **as-so-nant** \-nənt/ *adj* or *n* — **as-so-nant-al** \-sə-nən-t(ə)-l/ *adj*  
**as soon as conj** (14c): immediately at or shortly after the time that (call *as soon as* you get there)  
**as-sort** \ə-ˈsɔrt/ *vt* [MF *assortir*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *sorte* sort] *vt* (15c) **1**: to distribute into groups of a like kind: CLASSIFY **2**: to supply with an assortment (as of goods) **~ vi** **1**: to agree in kind: HARMONIZE **2**: to keep company: ASSOCIATE — **as-sort-er** *n*  
**as-sort-a-tive** \ə-ˈsɔrt-ə-tiv/ *adj* (1897): being nonrandom mating based on like or unlike characteristics — **as-sort-a-tive-ly** \-lē/ *adv*  
**as-sort-ed** \ə-ˈsɔrt-əd/ *adj* (ca. 1797) **1**: suited esp. by nature or character (an ill-assorted pair) **2**: consisting of various kinds (*~ chocolates*)  
**as-sort-ment** \ə-ˈsɔrt-mənt/ *n* (1611) **1 a**: the act of assorting **b**: the state of being assorted **2**: a collection of assorted things or persons  
**ASSR** *abbr* Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic  
**asst** *abbr* 1 assistant 2 assorted  
**asst** *abbr* 1 assorted 2 assorted  
**as-suage** \ə-ˈswɑ- / *also* \-ˈswɑ- / *v* **as-suaged**; **as-suag-ing** [ME *assuagen*, fr. AF *assuager*, fr. VL \**assuaviare*, fr. L *ad-* + *suavis* sweet — more at *SWEET*] (14c) **1**: to lessen the intensity of (something that pains or distresses): EASE (unable to *~* their grief) **2**: PACIFY, QUIET (vainly strove... to *~* an implacable foe — Edward Gibbon) **3**: to put an end to by satisfying: APPEASE, QUENCH (*as-suaging his thirst*) *syn* see *RELIEVE* — **as-suage-ment** \-mənt/ *n*  
**as-sua-sive** \ə-ˈswā-siv-, -ziv/ *adj* (1708): SOOTHING, CALMING  
**as-sume** \ə-ˈsüm/ *v* **as-sumed**; **as-sum-ing** [ME, fr. L *assumere*, fr. *ad-* + *sumere* to take — more at *CONSUME*] (15c) **1 a**: to take up or in: RECEIVE **b**: to take into partnership, employment, or use **2 a**: to take to or upon oneself: UNDERTAKE (*~ responsibility*) **b**: PUT ON **3**: to place oneself in (*~ a position*) **3**: SEIZE, USURP (*~ control*) **4**: to pretend to have or be: FEIGN (*assumed an air of confidence in spite of her dismay*) **5**: to take as granted or true: SUPPOSE (*I *~* he'll be there*) **6**: to take over (the debts of another) as one's own — **as-sum-abil-ty** \-sü-mə-ˈbi-lə-tē/ *n* — **as-sum-able** \-sü-mə-bəl/ *adj* — **as-sum-ably** \-blē/ *adv*  
*syn* ASSUME, AFFECT, PRETEND, SIMULATE, FEIGN, COUNTERFEIT. SHAM mean to put on a false or deceptive appearance. ASSUME often implies a justifiable motive rather than an intent to deceive (*assumed an air of cheerfulness around the patients*). AFFECT implies making a

false show of possessing, using, or feeling (*affected an interest in art*). PRETEND implies an overt and sustained false appearance (*pretended that nothing had happened*). SIMULATE suggests a close imitation of the appearance of something (*cosmetics that simulate a suntan*). FEIGN implies more artful invention than PRETEND, less specific mimicry than SIMULATE (*feigned sickness*). COUNTERFEIT implies achieving the highest degree of verisimilitude of any of these words (an actor *counterfeiting* drunkenness). SHAM implies an obvious falseness that fools only the gullible (*ghammed a most unconvincing limp*).

**as-sum-ing** *adj* (1692): PRETENTIOUS, PRESUMPTUOUS  
**as-sump-sit** \ə-ˈsəm(p)-sət/ *n* [NL, be undertook, fr. L *assumere* to undertake] (1590) **1**: an express or implied promise or contract not under seal on which an action may be brought **2 a**: a former common-law action brought to recover damages alleged from the breach of an assumpsit **b**: an action to recover damages for breach of a contract  
**as-sump-tion** \ə-ˈsəm(p)-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *assumptio*, *assumptio* taking up, fr. L *assumere*] (13c) **1 a**: the taking up of a person into heaven **b cap**: August 15 observed in commemoration of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary **2**: a taking to or upon oneself (the *~* of a new position) **3**: the act of laying claim to or taking possession of something (the *~* of power) **4**: ARROGANCE, PRETENSION **5 a**: an assuming that something is true **b**: a fact or statement (as a proposition, axiom, postulate, or notion) taken for granted **6**: the taking over of another's debts  
**as-sump-tive** \ə-ˈsəm(p)-tiv/ *adj* (1611): of, relating to, or based on assumption  
**as-sur-ance** \ə-ˈshür-ən(t)s/ *n* (14c) **1**: the act or action of assuring; as **a**: PLEDGE, GUARANTEE **b**: the act of conveying real property; *also*: the instrument by which it is conveyed **c chiefly Brit**: INSURANCE **2**: the state of being assured; as **a**: SECURITY **b**: a being certain in the mind (the puritan's *~* of salvation) **c**: confidence of mind or manner: easy freedom from self-doubt or uncertainty; *also*: excessive self-confidence: BRASHNESS, PRESUMPTION **3**: something that inspires or tends to inspire confidence (gave repeated *~*s of goodwill) *syn* see *CONFIDENCE*  
**as-sure** \ə-ˈshür/ *v* **as-sured**; **as-sur-ing** [ME, fr. AF *asseurer*, *assurer*, fr. ML *assecurare*, fr. L *ad-* + *securus* secure] (14c) **1**: to make safe (as from risks or against overthrow): INSURE **2**: to give confidence to (and hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall *~* our hearts — 1 In 3:19(AV)) **3**: to make sure or certain: CONVINCe (glancing back to *~* himself no one was following) **4**: to inform positively (*I *~* you that we can do it*) **5**: to make certain the coming or attainment of: GUARANTEE (*worked hard to *~* accuracy*) *syn* see *ENSURE*  
**as-sured** \ə-ˈshürd/ *adj* (15c) **1**: characterized by certainty or security: GUARANTEED (an *~* market) **2 a**: SELF-ASSURED **b**: SELF-SATISFIED **3**: satisfied as to the certainty or truth of a matter (*rest *~* we won't be late*) — **as-sured-ness** \-shürd-nəs, -ˈshürd- / *n*  
**assured** *n, pl assured* or *assureds* (1755): INSURED  
**as-sured-ly** \ə-ˈshür-əd-lē/ *adv* (14c) **1**: without a doubt: CERTAINLY **2**: in an assured manner: CONFIDENTLY  
**as-sur-er** \ə-ˈshür-ər/ or **as-sur-or** \ə-ˈshür-ər, ə-ˈshür-ör/ *n* (1607): one that assures: INSURER  
**as-sur-er-ent** \ə-ˈsər-jənt/ *adj* [L *assurgent*, *assurgens*, pp. of *assurgere* to rise, fr. *ad-* + *surgere* to rise — more at *SURGE*] (1578): moving upward: RISING; esp.: ASCENDANT **1b**  
**assy** *abbr* assembly  
**Assyrian** *n* (15c) **1**: a native or inhabitant of ancient Assyria **2**: the dialect of Akkadian spoken by the Assyrians — **Assyrian** *adj*  
**As-sy-ri-ol-o-gy** \ə-ˈsɪr-ē-ə-lə-jē- / *n* (1828): the science or study of the history, language, and antiquities of ancient Assyria and Babylonia — **As-sy-ri-ol-o-gi-cal** \-sɪr-ē-ə-lə-jē-kəl/ *adj* — **As-sy-ri-ol-o-gist** \-lə-ˈjɪst/ *n*  
**AST** *abbr* Alaska standard time  
**-ast** *n suffix* [ME, fr. L *-astes*, fr. Gk *-astēs*, fr. verbs in *-azein*]: one connected with (ecdyso-)  
**astar-board** \ə-ˈstɑ-ˈbɔrd/ *adv* (ca. 1630): toward or on the starboard side of a ship (put the helm hard *~*)  
**As-tar-tar** \ə-ˈstɑ-tər/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Astartē*] (1599): the Phoenician goddess of fertility and of sexual love  
**as-ta-tine** \ə-ˈstɑ-tēn/ *n* [Gk *astatos* unsteady, fr. *a-* + *statos* standing, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand — more at *STAND*] (1947): a radioactive halogen element discovered by bombarding bismuth with alpha particles and also formed by radioactive decay — see *ELEMENT* table  
**as-ter** \ə-ˈstər/ *n* (1664) **1** [NL, fr. L, aster, fr. Gk *aster*, *astēr* star, aster — more at *STAR*] **a**: any of various chiefly fall-blooming leafy-stemmed composite herbs (*Aster* and closely related genera) with often showy heads containing disk flowers or both disk and ray flowers **b**: CHINA ASTER **2** [NL, fr. Gk *aster*, *astēr*]: a system of microtubules arranged radially about a centriole at either end of the mitotic or meiotic spindle  
**-aster** *n suffix* [ME, fr. L, suffix denoting partial resemblance]: one that is inferior or not genuine (*criticaster*)  
**as-te-ria** \ə-ˈstī-ē-ə/ *n* [L, a precious stone, fr. Gk, fem. of *asterios* starry, fr. *aster*, *astēr*] (1903): a gemstone cut to show asterism  
**as-te-ri-at-ed** \-ē-ā-tād/ *adj* [Gk *asterios*] (1816): exhibiting asterism (*~ sapphire*)  
**as-ter-isk** \ə-ˈstər-isk, -ɪsk/ *n* [ME, *astarisc*, fr. LL *asteriscus*, fr. Gk *asteriskos*, lit., little star, dim. of *aster*, *astēr*] (14c): the character \* used in printing or writing as a reference mark, as an indication of the omission of letters or words, to denote a hypothetical



aster 1a

\ə\ abut \v\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ä\ acc \ä\ mop, mar  
 \ə\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \ə\ go \ä\ hit \ä\ ice \v\ job  
 \ə\ sing \d\ go \d\ law \d\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot  
 \v\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k. ɹ, œ, i:, y\ see Guide to Pronunciation



**grant** *n* (13c) 1: the act of granting 2: something granted; *esp*: a gift (as of land or money) for a particular purpose 3 **a**: a transfer of property by deed or writing **b**: the instrument by which such a transfer is made; *also*: the property so transferred 4: a minor territorial division of Maine, New Hampshire, or Vermont orig. granted by the state to an individual or institution  
**grant-ee** \grān-'tē/ *n* (15c): one to whom a grant is made  
**grant-in-aid** \grānt-'n-'ād/ *n*, *pl* grants-in-aid \grānt-'(s)-'n-'ād/ (1851) 1: a grant or subsidy for public funds paid by a central to a local government in aid of a public undertaking 2: a grant or subsidy to a school or individual for an educational or artistic project  
**Grant's gazelle** \grānt-'(s)-/ *n* [James A. Grant \*1892 Brit. explorer] (1912): a large tan gazelle (*Gazella grantii*) of eastern Africa from the Sudan and Ethiopia to Kenya and Uganda with long graceful horns and a white rump bordered with black  
**grants-man** \grānt-'(s)-mən/ *n* (1966): a specialist in grantsmanship  
**grants-man-ship** \-'shɪp/ *n* (1961): the art of obtaining grants  
**granul-** or **granuli-** or **granulo-** *comb form* [LL *granulum*]: granule (*granulocyte*)  
**gran-u-lar** \grān-'yul-ər/ *adj* (1762) 1: consisting of or appearing to consist of granules: **GRAINY** 2: finely detailed (reports) — **gran-u-lar-i-ty** \grān-'yul-ər-ə-tē/ *n*  
**gran-u-late** \grān-'yul-ət/ *vb* -**lat-ed**; -**lat-ing** *w* (1666): to form or crystallize into grains or granules ~ *w*: to form granulations (an open granulating wound) — **gran-u-la-tor** \-'lā-tər/ *n*  
**gran-u-la-tion** \grān-'yul-ā-shən/ *n* (1612) 1: the act or process of granulating: the condition of being granulated 2: one of the minute red granules of new capillaries formed on the surface of a wound in healing 3: **GRANULE** 2  
**granulation tissue** *n* (1873): tissue made up of granulations that temporarily replaces lost tissue in a wound  
**gran-ule** \grān-'(y)ül/ *n* [LL *granulum*, dim. of *L granum* grain] (1652) 1: a small particle; *esp*: one of numerous particles forming a larger unit 2: any of the small short-lived brilliant spots on the sun's photosphere  
**gran-u-lite** \grān-'yul-īt/ *n* (1849): a granular metamorphic rock consisting mainly of feldspar and quartz — **gran-u-lit-ic** \grān-'yul-'it-ik/ *adj*  
**gran-u-lo-cyte** \grān-'yul-'sīt/ *n* [ISV] (1906): a polymorphonuclear white blood cell with granule-containing cytoplasm — **gran-u-lo-cy-tic** \grān-'yul-'sīt-ik/ *adj*  
**gran-u-lo-cy-to-poi-e-sis** \grān-'yul-'sīt-'pōi-'ē-sēs/ *n* [NL] (1944): the formation of blood granulocytes typically in the bone marrow  
**gran-u-lo-ma** \grān-'yul-'mā/ *n*, *pl* -**mas** *also* -**ma-tā** \-'mā-tā/ (1861): a mass or nodule of chronically inflamed tissue with granulations that is usu. associated with an infective process — **gran-u-lo-ma-tous** \-'mā-tā-'tūs/ *adj*  
**granuloma** *n* -**in-gui-na-le** \-'jɪŋ-'gwə-'nā-lē, -'nā-, -'nā-/ *n* [NL, lit., inguinal granuloma] (1918): a sexually transmitted disease characterized by ulceration and formation of granulations on the genitalia and in the groin area and caused by a bacterium (*Calymatobacterium granulomatis* syn. *Donovania granulomatis*)  
**gran-u-lo-sa cell** \grān-'yul-'sā/ *n* [NL *granulosa*, fr. fem. of *granulosus* granulos] (1936): one of the estrogen-secreting cells of the epithelial lining of a graafian follicle or its follicular precursor  
**gran-u-lose** \grān-'yul-'sōs/ *adj* (1852): **GRANULAR**; *esp*: having the surface roughened with granules  
**gran-u-lo-sis** \grān-'yul-'sōs-/ *n*, *pl* -**lo-ses** \-'sēz/ [NL] (1949): any of several diseases of lepidopteran larvae marked by minute granular inclusions in infected cells and caused by viruses (genus *Granulovirus* of the family *Baculoviridae*)  
**gran-um** \grā-'nəm/ *n*, *pl* **gra-na** \-'nā/ [NL, fr. *L. grain* — more at CORN] (1894): one of the lamellar stacks of chlorophyll-containing thylakoids found in plant chloroplasts  
**grape** \grāp/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. AF *grape* grape stalk, bunch of grapes, grape; of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *krāpfo* hook] (14c) 1: a smooth-skinned juicy greenish-white to deep red or purple berry eaten dried or fresh as a fruit or fermented to produce wine 2: any of numerous woody vines (genus *Vitis* of the family Vitaceae, the grape family) that usu. climb by tendrils, produce grapes, and are nearly cosmopolitan in cultivation 3: **GRAPESHOT** — **grape-like** \-'lik/ *adj*  
**grape-fruit** \grāp-'frūt/ *n* (1814) 1 *pl* **grapefruit** or **grapefruits**: a large citrus fruit with a bitter yellow rind and inner skin and a highly flavored somewhat acid juicy pulp 2: a small roundheaded tree (*Citrus paradisi*) of the rue family that produces grapefruit  
**grape hyacinth** *n* (1673): any of several small bulbous spring-flowering herbs (genus *Muscari*) of the lily family with racemes of usu. blue flowers  
**grape-shot** \grāp-'shāt/ *n* (1745): an antipersonnel weapon consisting of a cluster of small iron balls shot from a cannon  
**grape sugar** *n* (1831): **DEXTROSE**  
**grape-vine** \grāp-'vīn/ *n* (ca. 1736) 1: **GRAPE** 2 **a**: an informal person-to-person means of circulating information or gossip (heard it through the ~) **b**: a secret source of information  
**grapey** *var of* **GRAPY**  
**graph** \grāf/ *n* (short for *graphic formula*) (1886) 1: the collection of all points whose coordinates satisfy a given relation (as a function) 2: a diagram (as a series of one or more points, lines, line segments, curves, or areas) that represents the variation of a variable in comparison with that of one or more other variables 3: a collection of vertices and edges that join pairs of vertices  
**graph** *v* (1898) 1: to represent by a graph 2: to plot on a graph  
**graph** *n* [prob. fr. -*graph*] (1933) 1: a written or printed representation of a basic unit of speech (as a phoneme or syllable); *esp*: **GRAPH-EME** 2: a single occurrence of a letter of an alphabet in any of its various shapes  
**graph-** *comb form* [L *graphum*, fr. Gk, *graphein*, fr. neut. of -*graphein* written, fr. *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] 1: something written or drawn (*monograph*) 2 [F -*graphie*, fr. LL -*graphus*]: instrument for



grape hyacinth

making or transmitting records or images (*chronograph*)  
**graph-eme** \grā-'fēm/ *n* [-*graph* + -*eme*] (1932) 1: a unit (as a letter or digraph) of a writing system 2: the set of units of a writing system (as letters and letter combinations) that represent a phoneme — **graph-emic** \grā-'fē-mik/ *adj* — **gra-phe-mi-cal-ly** \-'mī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*  
**gra-phe-mics** \grā-'fē-miks/ *n pl* *but sing or pl in constr* (1951): the study and analysis of a writing system in terms of graphemes  
**graph-ic** \grā-'fik/ *also* **graph-i-cal** \-'fi-k(ə)-l/ *adj* [L *graphicus*, fr. Gk *graphikos*, fr. *graphein*] (1637) 1 **a**: of or relating to the pictorial arts; *also*: **PICTORIAL** **b**: of, relating to, or involving such reproductive methods as those of engraving, etching, lithography, photography, serigraphy, and woodcut **c**: of or relating to the art of printing **d**: relating or according to graphics 2: formed by writing, drawing, or engraving 3 *usu* **graphic** **a**: marked by clear lifelike or vividly realistic description **b**: vividly or plainly shown or described (a ~ sex scene) 4 *usu* **graphical**: of, relating to, or represented by a graph 5: of or relating to the written or printed word or the symbols or devices used in writing or printing to represent sound or convey meaning — **graph-i-cal-ly** \-'fi-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **graph-i-ness** \-'fik-nəs/ *n*  
**syn** **GRAPHIC**, **VIVID**, **PICTURESQUE** mean giving a clear visual impression in words. **GRAPHIC** stresses the evoking of a clear lifelike picture (a *graphic* account of combat). **VIVID** suggests an impressing on the mind of the vigorous aliveness of something (a *vivid* re-creation of an exciting event). **PICTURESQUE** suggests the presentation of a striking or effective picture composed of features notable for their distinctness and charm (a *picturesque* account of his travels).  
**graph-ic** *n* (1944) 1 **a**: a product of graphic art **b pl**: the graphic media 2 **a**: a graphic representation (as a picture, map, or graph) used *esp.* for illustration **b**: a pictorial image displayed on a computer screen (the program's ~s are impressive) **c pl** *but sing or pl in constr*: the art or science of drawing a representation of an object on a two-dimensional surface according to mathematical rules of projection 3 *pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: the process whereby a computer displays graphics 4: a printed message superimposed on a television picture — **graph-ic or -graphical adj comb form** [LL *graphicus*, fr. Gk *graphikos*, fr. *graphein*]: written or transmitted in (a specified) way (*stylographic*) (*telegraphic*)  
**graph-i-cal-ly** \grā-'fa-k(ə)-lē/ *n* [*graphic* + -*ally* (as in *literally*)] (1965): the ability to understand, use, or generate graphic images (as maps and diagrams)  
**graphical user interface** *n* (1981): a computer program designed to allow a computer user to interact easily with the computer typically by making choices from menus or groups of icons  
**graphic arts** *n pl* (1858): the fine and applied arts of representation, decoration, and writing or printing on flat surfaces together with the techniques and crafts associated with them  
**graphic design** *n* (1935): the art or profession of using design elements (as typography and images) to convey information or create an effect; *also*: a product of this art — **graphic designer** *n*  
**graphic equalizer** *n* (1969): an electronic device for adjusting the frequency response of an audio system by means of a number of controls each of which adjusts the response for a band centered on a particular frequency  
**graphic novel** *n* (1978): a fictional story that is presented in comic-strip format and published as a book  
**graphics tablet** *n* (1980): a device by which pictorial information is entered into a computer in a manner similar to drawing  
**graph-ite** \grā-'fīt/ *n* [G *Graphit*, fr. Gk *graphein* to write] (1796) 1: a soft black lustrous form of carbon that conducts electricity and is used in lead pencils and electrolytic anodes, as a lubricant, and as a moderator in nuclear reactors 2: a composite material in which carbon fibers are the reinforcing material — **graph-it-ic** \grā-'fīt-ik/ *adj*  
**graph-i-tize** \grā-'fā-'tīz-, -'fīt-īz/ *v* -**tīz-ed**; -**tīz-ing** (1899): to convert into graphite — **graph-i-tiz-able** \-'fīt-īz-ə-bəl, -'fīt-īz-ə/ *adj* — **graph-i-ti-zation** \grā-'fā-'tē-'zā-shən, -'fīt-ī-'zā-shən/ *n*  
**grapho-** *comb form* [F, fr. MF, fr. Gk, fr. *graphē*, fr. *graphein* to write]: writing (*grapholect*)  
**grapho-lect** \grā-'fā-'lekt/ *n* [*grapho-* + -*lect* (as in *dialect*)] (1977): a standard written language  
**gra-phil-o-gist** \grā-'fā-'lə-jist/ *n* (1885): a specialist in graphology  
**gra-phil-o-gy** \-'yō/ *n* [F *graphologie*, fr. *grapho-* + -*logie* -logy] (1882): the study of handwriting *esp.* for the purpose of character analysis — **gra-phil-o-log-i-cal** \grā-'fā-'lā-'jī-k(ə)-l/ *adj*  
**graph paper** *n* (1927): paper ruled for drawing graphs  
**graph theory** *n* (1947): a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of graphs  
**-graphy** *n comb form* [L *-graphia*, fr. Gk, fr. *graphein*] 1: writing or representation in (a specified) manner or by (a specified) means or of a (specified) object (*stenography*) (*photography*) 2: writing on a (specified) subject or in (a specified) field (*hagiography*)  
**grap-nel** \grāp-'nəl/ *n* [ME *grapnel*, fr. AF *grapnel*, dim. of MF *grapin*, dim. of OF *grape* hook, grape stalk, bunch of grapes — more at **GRAPE**] (14c): a small anchor with usu. four or five flukes used *esp.* to recover a sunken object or to anchor a small boat — see **ANCHOR** illustration  
**grap-pa** \grā-'pā/ *n* [It, fr. It dial., grape stalk, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *krāpfo* hook] (ca. 1893): a dry colorless brandy distilled from fermented grape pomace  
**1 grap-ple** \grā-'pəl/ *n* [ME *grappel* grappling hook, fr. OF \**grappelle*, dim. of *grape* hook — more at **GRAPE**] (1601) 1 **a**: the act or an instance of grappling **b**: a hand-to-hand struggle **c**: a contest for superiority or mastery 2: a bucket similar to a clamshell but usu. having more jaws  
**2 grap-pel** *vb* **grap-pled**; **grap-pling** \grā-'p(ə)-lɪŋ/ *w* (1530) 1: to seize with or as if with a grapple 2: to come to grips with: **WRESTLE** 3: to bind closely ~ *v* 1: to make a ship fast with a grappling hook 2: to come to grips 3: to use a grapple — **grap-pler** \-'p(ə)-lɔr/ *n*  
**grap-pling** *n* (1582) 1: **GRAPNEL** 2: **GRAPPLING HOOK**

- \ə/ about \ʌ/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ə/ mop, mar
- \ə/ out \ch/ chin \ə/ bet \ē/ easy \ə/ job \ə/ hit \ə/ ice \ə/ job
- \ə/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \ə/ thin \ə/ the \ə/ loot \ə/ foot
- \y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k/, ʰ, ʱ, see Guide to Pronunciation





**re-pos-sess** \rē-pə-'zēs also -'sēs\ *v* (15c) **1 a**: to regain possession of **b**: to take possession of (something bought) from a buyer in default of the payment of installments *du* **2**: to restore to possession — **re-pos-ses-sion** \-'zē-shən also -'sē-\ *n* — **re-pos-sess-er** \-'zē-sər also -'sēr\ *n*

**re-pous-sé** \rē-pū-'sā, -'pū-\ *adj* [Lit., pushed back] (1858) **1**: shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by nummering or pressing on the reverse side — used esp. of metal **2**: formed in relief

**re-poussé** *n* (1858) **1**: repoussé work **2**: repoussé decoration

**re-power** \rē-'pauf(-)r\ *v* (1954): to provide again or anew with power; *esp*: to provide (as a boat) with a new engine

**repp** *var* of **REP**

**repped** *past and past part* of **REPP**

**repping** *pres part* of **REPP**

**rep-re-hend** \rē-'pri-'hend\ *v* [ME, fr. L *reprehendere*, lit., to hold back, fr. *re-* + *prehendere* to grasp — more at **GET**] (14c): to voice disapproval of; **CENSURE** *syn* **see** **CRITICIZE**

**rep-re-hen-si-ble** \rē-'pri-'hen(t)-sə-'bl̩\ *adj* (14c): worthy of or deserving reprehension: **CULPABLE** — **rep-re-hen-si-bil-i-ty** \-'hen(t)-sə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **rep-re-hen-si-ble-ness** \-'hen(t)-sə-'bəl-nəs\ *n* — **rep-re-hen-si-bly** \-'bl̩-\ *adv*

**rep-re-hen-sion** \-'hen(t)-shən\ *n* [ME *reprehensio*, fr. AF or L: AF *reprehensio*, fr. L *reprehensio*, *reprehensio*, fr. *reprehendere*] (14c): the act of reprehending: **CENSURE**

**rep-re-hen-sive** \-'hen(t)-siv\ *adj* (1589): serving to reprehend: conveying reprehension or reproof

**rep-re-sent** \rē-'pri-'zent\ *vb* [ME, fr. AF *repraesentare*, fr. *re-* + *praesentare* to present] *w* (14c) **1**: to bring clearly before the mind: **PRESENT** (a book which ~s the character of early America) **2**: to serve as a sign or symbol of (the flag ~s our country) **3**: to portray or exhibit in art: **DEPICT** **4**: to serve as the counterpart or image of: **TYPEIFY** (a movie hero who ~s the ideals of the culture) **5 a**: to produce on the stage **b**: to act the part or role of **6 a** (1): to take the place of in some respect (2): to act in the place of or for use, by legal right (3): to manage the legal and business affairs of (athletes ~ed by top lawyers and agents) **b**: to serve esp. in a legislative body by delegated authority usu. resulting from election **7**: to describe as having a specified character or quality (<~s himself as a friend) **8 a**: to give one's impression and judgment of: state in a manner intended to affect action or judgment **b**: to point out in protest or remonstrance **9**: to serve as a specimen, example, or instance of **10 a**: to form an image or representation of in the mind **b** (1): to apprehend (an object) by means of an idea (2): to recall in memory **11**: to correspond to in essence: **CONSTITUTE** ~ *vi* **1**: to make representations against something: **PROTEST** **2 slang**: to perform a task or duty admirably: serve as an outstanding example — **rep-re-sent-able** \-'zen-tə-'bəl\ *adj* — **rep-re-sent-er** *n*

**re-pre-sent** \rē-'pri-'zent\ *v* (1564): to present again or anew — **re-pre-sen-ta-tion** \rē-'prē-'zen-'tā-shən, -'prē-'zē-'n-\ *n*

**rep-re-sen-ta-tion** \rē-'pri-'zen-'tā-shən, -zən-\ *n* (15c) **1**: one that represents as **a**: an artistic likeness or image **b** (1): a statement or account made to influence opinion or action (2): an incidental or collateral statement of fact on the faith of which a contract is entered into **c**: a dramatic production or performance **d** (1): a usu. formal statement made against something or to effect a change (2): a usu. formal protest **2**: the act or action of representing: the state of being represented: as **a**: **REPRESENTATIONALISM** **2 b** (1): the action or fact of one person standing for another so as to have the rights and obligations of the person represented (2): the substitution of an individual or class in place of a person (as a child for a deceased parent) **c**: the action of representing or the fact of being represented esp. in a legislative body **3**: the body of persons representing a constituency — **rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al** \-shən-, -shə-'nəl\ *adj* — **rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al-ly** *adv*

**rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al-ism** \-shə-'nəl-'iz-əm, -shə-'nəl-'i-zəm\ *n* (1842) **1**: the doctrine that the immediate object of knowledge is an idea in the mind distinct from the external object which is the occasion of perception **2**: the theory or practice of realistic representation in art — **rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al-ist** \-'list-, -ist\ *n*

**rep-re-sen-ta-tive** \rē-'pri-'zen-tə-'tīv\ *adj* (14c) **1**: serving to represent **2 a**: standing or acting for another esp. through delegated authority **b**: of, based on, or constituting a government in which the many are represented by persons chosen from among them usu. by election **3**: serving as a typical or characteristic example (a ~ moviegoer) **4**: of or relating to representation or representationalism — **rep-re-sen-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **rep-re-sen-ta-tive-ness** *n* — **rep-re-sen-ta-tiv-i-ty** \-'zen-tə-'tīv-ē-tē\ *n*

**representative** *n* (1635) **1**: one that represents another or others: as **a** (1): one that represents a constituency as a member of a legislative body (2): a member of the house of representatives of the U.S. Congress or a state legislature **b**: one that represents another as agent, deputy, substitute, or delegate usu. being invested with the authority of the principal **c**: one that represents a business organization **d**: one that represents another as successor or heir **2**: a typical example of a group, class, or quality: **SPECIMEN**

**re-press** \ri-'pres\ *vb* [ME, fr. AF *represser*, fr. L *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere* to check, fr. *re-* + *primere* to press — more at **PRESS**] *w* (14c) **1 a**: to check by or as if by pressure: **CURB** (injustice was ~ed) **b**: to put down by force: **SUBDUCE** (< a disturbance) **2 a**: to hold in by self-control (< a laugh) **b**: to prevent the natural or normal expression, activity, or development of (<ed her anger) **3**: to exclude from consciousness (<ed the memory of abuse) **4**: to inactivate (a gene or formation of a gene product) by allosteric combination at a DNA binding site ~ *vi*: to take repressive action — **re-press-ibil-i-ty** \-'pre-sə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **re-press-ible** \-'pre-sə-'bəl\ *adj* — **re-press-ive** \-'pre-siv\ *adj* — **re-press-ive-ly** *adv* — **re-press-ive-ness** *n*

**re-press** \rē-'pres\ *v* (14c): to press again (< a record)

**re-pressed** \ri-'prest\ *adj* (1665) **1**: subjected to or marked by repression **2**: characterized by restraint

**re-pres-sion** \ri-'pre-shən\ *n* (1533) **1 a**: the action or process of repressing: the state of being repressed (< of unpopular opinions) **b**: an instance of repressing (racial ~s) **2 a**: a mental process by which distressing thoughts, memories, or impulses that may give rise to anxiety are excluded from consciousness and left to operate in the un-

conscious **b**: an item so excluded — **re-pres-sion-ist** \-sh(ə-'nist)\ *adj*

**re-pres-sor** \ri-'pre-sər\ *n* [NL] (1611): one that represses: *esp*: a protein that is determined by a regulatory gene, binds to a genetic operator, and inhibits the initiation of transcription of messenger RNA

**re-prieve-al** \ri-'prē-'vəl\ *n* (ca. 1586) *archaic*: **REPIREVE**

**re-prieve** \ri-'prēv\ *v* **re-privied**; **re-privied** [**PROV.** blend of obs. *repreve* to reprove (fr. ME) and obs. *repy* to remand, postpone, fr. AF *repy*, past stem of *reprendre* to take back] (1596) **1**: to delay the punishment of (as a condemned prisoner) **2**: to give relief or deliverance to for a time

**re-privie** *n* (1592) **1 a**: the act of repriviating: the state of being repriviated **b**: a formal temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence esp. of death **2**: an order or warrant for a reprivie **3**: a temporary respite (as from pain or trouble)

**rep-ri-mand** \rē-'prā-'mand\ *n* [F *réprimande*, fr. L *reprimenda*, fem. of *reprimendus*, gerundive of *reprimere* to check — more at **REPRESS**] (1636): a severe or formal reproof

**reprimand** *v* (1681): to reprove sharply or censure formally usu. from a position of authority *syn* **see** **REPROVE**

**re-print** \rē-'prɪnt\ *v* (1551): to print again: make a reprint of

**re-print** \rē-'prɪnt, (r)ē-'n\ *n* (1611): a reproduction of printed matter: as **a**: a subsequent printing of a book already published that preserves the identical text of the previous printing **b**: **OFFPRINT** **c**: matter (as an article) that has appeared in print before

**re-print-er** \rē-'prɪnt-'r\ *n* (1689): one that publishes a reprint

**re-pri-sal** \ri-'prɪ-zəl\ *n* [ME *reprisail*, fr. AF *reprisaile*, fr. ML *reprasalia*, fr. Olt *reprasaglia*, ultim. fr. *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere* to take back, fr. *ri-* re- (fr. L *re-*) + *prendere* to take, fr. L *prehendere* — more at **GET**] (15c) **1 a**: the act or practice in international law of resorting to force short of war in retaliation for damage or loss suffered **b**: an instance of such action **2 obs**: **PRIZE** **3**: the regaining of something (as by recapture) **4**: something (as a sum of money) given or paid in restitution — *usu.* used in pl. **5**: a retaliatory act

**re-prise** \ri-'prɪz, 1 is -'prɪz\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, seizure, repossession, expense, fr. fem. pp. of *reprendre* to take back, fr. *re-* + *prendre* to take, fr. L *prehendere*] (15c) **1**: a deduction or charge made yearly out of a manor or estate — *usu.* used in pl. **2**: a recurrence, renewal, or resumption of an action **3** [F, fr. MF] **a**: a musical repetition: (1) the repetition of the exposition preceding the development (2): **RECAPITULATION** **3 b**: a repeated performance: **REPETITION**

**re-prise** \ri-'prɪz, 3 is -'prɪz\ *v* **re-privied**; **re-privied** [ME, fr. MF *re-pris*, pp. of *reprendre*] (15c) **1 archaic**: **TAKE BACK**; *esp*: to recover by force **2 archaic**: **COMPENSATE** **3 a**: to repeat the performance of **b**: to repeat the principal points or stages of: **RECAPITULATE**

**re-pris-ti-nate** \rē-'prɪs-tə-'nāt\ *v* **-nat-ed**; **-nat-ing** [re- + *pristine* + -ate] (1659): to restore to an original state or condition — **re-pris-ti-nation** \rē-'prɪs-tə-'nā-shən\ *n*

**re-pro** \rē-'(p)rə\ *n*, *pl* **repros** [short for *reproduction*] (1946) **1**: a clear sharp proof made esp. from a letterpress printing surface to serve as photographic copy for a printing plate **2**: **REPRODUCTION**

**re-proach** \ri-'prəʃ\ *n* [ME *reproche*, fr. AF, fr. *reprocher* to reproach, fr. VL \**repropiare* to bring close, show, fr. L *re-* + *prope* near — more at **APPROACH**] (14c) **1**: an expression of rebuke or disapproval **2**: the act or action of reproaching or disapproving (<was beyond ~) **3 a**: a cause or occasion of blame, discredit, or disgrace **b**: **DISCREDIT**, **DISGRACE** **4 obs**: one subjected to censure or scorn — **re-proach-ful** \-'fəl\ *adj* — **re-proach-ful-ly** \-'fəl-\ *adv* — **re-proach-ful-ness** *n*

**reproach** *v* (14c) **1**: to express disappointment in or displeasure with (a person) for conduct that is blameworthy or in need of amendment **2**: to make (something) a matter of reproach **3**: to bring into discredit *syn* **see** **REPROVE** — **re-proach-able** \-'prə-ʃə-'bəl\ *adj* — **re-proach-er** *n* — **re-proach-ing-ly** \-'prə-ʃɪŋ-\ *adv*

**re-pro-bance** \rē-'prə-bən(t)s\ *n* (1604) *archaic*: **REPROBATION**

**re-pro-bate** \rē-'prə-'bāt\ *v* **-bat-ed**; **-bat-ing** [ME, fr. LL *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare* — more at **REPROVE**] (15c) **1**: to condemn strongly as unworthy, unacceptable, or evil (*reprobating* the laxity of the age) **2**: to foreordain to damnation **3**: to refuse to accept: **REJECT** *syn* **see** **CRITICIZE** — **re-pro-ba-tive** \rē-'prə-'bā-tiv\ *adj* — **re-pro-ba-tor-y** \-'bə-'tɔr-ē-\ *adj*

**reprobate** *adj* (15c) **1 archaic**: rejected as worthless or not standing a test: **CONDEMNED** **2 a**: foreordained to damnation **b**: morally corrupt: **DEPRAVED** **3**: expressing or involving reprobation **4**: of, relating to, or characteristic of a reprobate

**reprobate** *n* (1545): a reprobate person

**re-pro-ba-tion** \rē-'prə-'bā-shən\ *n* (14c): the act of reprobating: the state of being reprobated

**re-pro-cess** \rē-'prə-'ses, -'prɔ-, -səs\ *v* (1921): to subject to a special process or treatment in preparation for reuse; *esp*: to extract uranium and plutonium from (the spent fuel rods of a nuclear reactor) for use again as fuel

**re-pro-duce** \rē-'prə-'dūs, -'dyūs\ *v* (ca. 1611): to produce again: as **a**: to produce (new individuals of the same kind) by a sexual or asexual process **b**: to cause to exist again or anew (< water from steam) **c**: to imitate closely (sound-effects can ~ the sound of thunder) **d**: to present again **e**: to make a representation (as an image or copy) of (< a face on canvas) **f**: to revive mentally: **RECALL** **g**: to translate (a recording) into sound ~ *vi* **1**: to undergo reproduction **2**: to produce offspring — **re-pro-duc-er** *n* — **re-pro-duc-ibil-i-ty** \-'dū-sə-'bi-lə-tē-, -dyū-\ *n* — **re-pro-duc-ible** \-'dū-sə-'bəl, -'dyū-\ *adj* or *n* — **re-pro-duc-ibly** \-'bl̩-\ *adv*

**re-pro-duc-tion** \rē-'prə-'dʌk-'shən\ *n* (1659) **1**: the act or process of reproducing; *specific*: the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring and which fundamentally consists of the segregation of a portion of the parental body by a sexual or an asexual process and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual **2**: something reproduced: **COPY** **3**: young seedling trees in a forest

\ə\ abut \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \æ\ ace \ə\ mop, mar  
 \aʊ\ out \tʃ\ chin \e\ bet \eɪ\ easy \tʃ\ thin \ɪ\ hit \aɪ\ ice \j\ job  
 \ŋ\ sing \dɒ\ go \dɒ\ law \dɔɪ\ boy \θ\ thin \θ\ the \lʊ\ loot \u\ foot  
 \y\ yet \zʰ\ vision, beige \k, ɱ, e, ʰ\ *see* Guide to Pronunciation